

**Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project  
Community Advisory Process  
Routing Criteria Table**

Resource Category	Responsible Agency/Entity	Applicable Regulations, Policies, Guidelines, Executive Orders, Standards, Acts, Manuals, And Plans	Description	Routing Considerations	Where to get Additional Information
<b>HOW TO USE THIS TABLE:</b>					
<p>This table is intended to be used as a reference tool for understanding the routing considerations, based on environmental and regulatory framework, that are used when siting an electric transmission line. It is important to consider and address the locations and potential impacts of access roads and other ancillary facilities that will be required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the line. It is organized into resource categories which are commonly the analysis framework for a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Within each resource category are specific resources that are most often considered for transmission line siting.</p> <p>The table also includes site evaluation standards of the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC). These are the standards found in the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 345, Division 22, as well as state rules of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) and other state and local agencies. Many of the state regulations are analogous to NEPA review criteria and are described in this table under the same general heading. However, in many cases, although the topic is the same (for example: scenic resources) the actual requirement is different. Idaho Power Company (Idaho Power) must meet both the state requirement and the federal requirement.</p> <p>Applicable regulations, policies, guidelines, Executive Orders, standards, acts, manuals, and plans for each resource category are identified along with a brief description. Please refer to the Regulatory Framework table for additional information on all of the regulations, permits, and/or approvals that will be necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boardman to Hemingway project. To get a full understanding of siting consideration for each resource category links to additional sources of information are provided.</p> <p>Specific electric transmission line routing considerations are identified for each resource with a level of importance for siting. Where there is a clear prohibition against siting a transmission line it is identified as "Exclusion". Where there is a preference expressed in applicable regulations, guidelines, plans, etc. that the resource category be avoided if possible "Avoidance" is used. Avoidance may be overcome by incorporating mitigation measures or by a land use plan amendment. The success of mitigation to overcome avoidance is on a case by case basis depending on the resource and site characteristics. In some cases, designated areas and physical features offer a "Placement Opportunity".</p>					
<b>VISUAL RESOURCES</b>					
National Forest Visual Quality Objectives	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS)	USFS Manual 2300 - Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management  Chapter 2380 - Landscape Management	<p>The Forest Service is responsible for ensuring that the scenic values of national forest lands are considered before allowing uses that may have negative visual impacts. The Forest Service accomplishes this through its Scenery Management System.</p> <p>The physical components of the landscape as Variety Classes are combined with the user related Sensitivity Levels to produce Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) of management. There are five differing levels of Visual Quality Objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Preservation</u> - Allows ecological change only. Management activities are prohibited except for very low visually impacting recreation facilities.</li> <li>• <u>Retention</u> - Management activities may not be visually evident. Contrasts in form, line, color and texture must be reduced during or immediately after the management activity.</li> <li>• <u>Partial Retention</u> - Management activities must remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Associated visual impacts in form, line, color and texture must be reduced as soon after project completion as possible but within the first year.</li> <li>• <u>Modification</u> - Management activities may visually dominate the characteristic landscape. However, landform and vegetative alterations must borrow from naturally established form, line, color or texture so as to blend in with the surrounding landscape character. The objective should be met within one year of project completion.</li> <li>• <u>Maximum Modification</u> - Represents a "placement opportunity." Management activities including vegetative and landform alterations may</li> </ul>	<p>Avoidance if possible – Partial Retention areas</p> <p>Exclusion – Retention areas</p> <p>Exclusion – Preservation areas</p> <p>Preservation, Retention and Partial Retention are the most important considerations for transmission line siting as they indicate little to no disturbance to the original forested habitat.</p>	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/fs/m/2300/2380.doc">http://www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/fs/m/2300/2380.doc</a>

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			dominate the characteristic landscape. However, when viewed as background they must visually appear as natural occurrences within the surrounding landscapes or character type. Reduction of contrast should be accomplished within five years. Analysis to be based on views from made from Key Observation Points established through literature review and field reconnaissance		
U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Visual Resource Management Classes	BLM	BLM Manual 8400 - Visual Resource Management	<p>BLM is responsible for ensuring that the scenic values of public lands are considered before allowing uses that may have negative visual impacts. BLM accomplishes this through its Visual Resource Management (VRM) system, a system which involves inventorying scenic values and establishing management objectives for those values through the resource management planning process, and then evaluating proposed activities to determine whether they conform to the management objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BLM VRM Class 1</b> – The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.</li> <li>• <b>BLM VRM Class 2</b> – The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer.</li> <li>• <b>BLM VRM Class 3</b> – The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. Management activities may attract the attention of the casual observer, but should not dominate the view of the casual observer.</li> <li>• <b>BLM VRM Class 4</b> – The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high.</li> </ul> <p>Analysis to be based on views from made from Key Observation Points established through literature review and field reconnaissance.</p>	<p>Avoidance if possible – VRM Class 2</p> <p>Exclusion – VRM Class 1</p> <p>VRM Classes 1 and 2 are the most important considerations for transmission line siting as they indicate little to no disturbance to the original landscape conditions habitat.</p>	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/nstc/VRM/">http://www.blm.gov/nstc/VRM/</a>
Scenic and Aesthetic Values	Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC)	EFSC Standard for Scenic and Aesthetic Values: OAR 345-022-0080	The Council must find that the design, construction and operation of the facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to result in significant adverse impact to scenic resources and values identified as significant or important in local land use plans, tribal land management plans and federal land management plans for any lands located within the analysis area.	Avoidance – of significant adverse impact to scenic resources and values that are inventoried in a county, tribal or federal land management plan.	<a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_022.htm">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_022.htm</a> !
<b>CULTURAL RESOURCES</b>					
Historic Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	The National Park Service (NPS), BLM, USFS,, and State Historic Preservation Offices in OR and ID (SHPOs)	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800); NRHP eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60); specific sections of Oregon state regulations, including OAR 345-22-090, ORS 358.905(1)(a,); and ORS 358.905(1)(c).	The National Register is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National Register properties have significance to the history of their community state, or the nation. Nominations for listing historic properties come from State Historic Preservation Officers, from Federal Preservation Officers for properties owned or controlled by the United States Government, and from Tribal	Avoidance – where possible to minimize impact and mitigation requirements. The nature and integrity of the resource and the characteristics contributing to NRHP significance would dictate the BLM mitigation requirements	<a href="http://www.nps.gov/nr/faq.htm">http://www.nps.gov/nr/faq.htm</a> <a href="http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf">http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf</a>
Historic Trails (ID), Oregon Trail (OR)	NPS, BLM, and SHPOs	Section 106 of the NHPA, procedures of the Advisory	Historic trails located within Idaho. The National Oregon Historic Trail is the only Historic Trail in the project vicinity currently recognized within Oregon.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize impact and mitigation requirements. The integrity	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/or/oregontrail/history-basics.php">http://www.blm.gov/or/oregontrail/history-basics.php</a>

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		Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800); NRHP eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60) specific sections of Oregon state regulations, including OAR 345-22-090, ORS 358.905(1)(a.); ORS 358.905(1)(c); and OAR 345-022-0090).		of the resource would dictate the BLM mitigation requirements	
National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	Operated by the BLM in partnership with Trail Tenders, and The Oregon Trail Preservation Trust.	Section 106 of the NHPA, procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800); NRHP eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60), specific sections of Oregon state regulations, including OAR 345-22-090, ORS 358.905(1)(a.); ORS 358.905(1)(c); and OAR 345-022-0090).	The National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center is an exhibit hall filled with artifacts, graphics, videos, and quotes from pioneer diaries to acquaint the visitor with the Trail. The Center has been open since 1992.	Avoidance – where possible to address concerns regarding impacts to visual quality and potential mitigation requirements.	<a href="http://www.efn.org/~venus/antique/oregontrail.html">http://www.efn.org/~venus/antique/oregontrail.html</a>
Other archeological sites or archeological objects listed by Oregon SHPO	EFSC, SHPO	OAR 345-022-0090	Archeological sites and objects as defined at ORS 358	Avoidance – SHPO may require an archeologist present during construction if an archeological site is potentially affected	

### GENERAL WILDLIFE AND FISH

General	EFSC and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)	<p>EFSC Standard for Fish and Wildlife Habitat: OAR 345-022-0060</p> <p>EFSC must find that the applicant has correctly mapped the habitat in categories defined by ODFW rules, and has committed to mitigation that meets the ODFW Habitat Mitigation rules.</p> <p>Oregon Conservation Strategy</p>	<p>This standard requires that the proposed facility comply with the habitat mitigation goals and standards of the ODFW. The ODFW rule defines six categories of habitat in order of their value to wildlife. The rule then establishes mitigation goals and corresponding implementation standards for each habitat category.</p> <p>If impacts cannot be avoided, the applicant must provide a habitat mitigation plan. The plan must provide for appropriate mitigation measures, depending on the habitat category affected by the proposed facility. The plan may require setting aside and improving other land for fish and wildlife habitat to make up for the habitat removed by the facility.</p> <p>(1) "Habitat Category 1" is irreplaceable, essential habitat for a fish or wildlife species, population, or a unique assemblage of species and is limited on either a physiographic province or site-specific basis, depending on the individual species, population or unique assemblage. No authorization of the proposed development action if impacts cannot be avoided.</p> <p>(2) "Habitat Category 2" is essential habitat for a fish or wildlife species, population, or unique assemblage of species and is limited either on a physiographic province or site-specific basis depending on the individual species, population or unique assemblage. The mitigation goal if impacts are unavoidable is no net loss of either habitat quantity or quality and to provide a net benefit of habitat quantity or quality.</p> <p>The Department shall act to achieve the mitigation goal for Category 2 habitat by recommending or requiring: (A) Avoidance of impacts through</p>	<p>Avoidance – Habitat Category 2</p> <p>Exclusion – Habitat Category 1</p> <p>Habitat Categories 1 and 2 are the most important considerations for transmission line siting as they indicate little to no effect on the habitat category or difficult to achieve mitigation requirements</p> <p>Not all of the habitat categories throughout the project area have been determined or mapped; they will be determined based on vegetation and wildlife surveys and will be reviewed by ODFW. Routes may need to be revised based on finalization of habitat categories.</p> <p>Note – mitigation may not be possible in category 2 habitat because the ODFW rules for that category require mitigation to be in-kind and in-proximity.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/standards.shtml#ProtectedAreas">Oregon Energy Facility Siting Standards:</a> <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/standards.shtml#ProtectedAreas">http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/standards.shtml#ProtectedAreas</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/mitigation_policy.asp">ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy:</a> <a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/mitigation_policy.asp">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/mitigation_policy.asp</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/mitigation_policy.asp">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/mitigation_policy.asp</a></p> <p><a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_600/OAR_635/635_415.html">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_600/OAR_635/635_415.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/rules/div21.pdf">http://oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/rules/div21.pdf</a></p>
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			<p>alternatives to the proposed development action; or (B) Mitigation of impacts, if unavoidable, through reliable in-kind, in-proximity habitat mitigation to achieve no net loss of either pre-development habitat quantity or quality. In addition, a net benefit of habitat quantity or quality must be provided. If neither (A) or (B) can be achieved, the Department shall recommend against or shall not authorize the proposed development action.</p> <p>(3) "Habitat Category 3" is essential habitat for fish and wildlife, or important habitat for fish and wildlife that is limited either on a physiographic province or site-specific basis, depending on the individual species or population.</p> <p>(4) "Habitat Category 4" is important habitat for fish and wildlife species.</p> <p>(5) "Habitat Category 5" is habitat for fish and wildlife having high potential to become either essential or important habitat.</p> <p>(6) "Habitat Category 6" is habitat that has low potential to become essential or important habitat for fish and wildlife.</p>		
Major Wildlife Areas	ODFW	OAR chapter 635, Division 8 EFSC Protected Area Standard 345-022-0040	These wildlife management areas have been set aside by the state to preserve important and sensitive wildlife habitats and provide opportunities for public viewing and education.	Exclusion	<a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/resources/visitors/">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/resources/visitors/</a>
Big Game Winter Range (elk, deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep)	ODFW Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)	EFSC Standard for Fish and Wildlife Habitat: OAR 345-022-0060  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Big game winter range is low elevation areas where big game species have access to food, water, and safety cover during the winter months. ODFW has categorized big game winter range as Category 2 habitat with timing constraints for construction during winter months.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.  Where avoidance is not possible, avoid higher quality habitat (e.g., intact native species) and site through lower quality habitat (e.g., previously disturbed areas).	Elk: <a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/Elk%20PlanFinal.PDF">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/Elk%20PlanFinal.PDF</a>  Deer: <a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/MuleDeerPlanFinal.PDF">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/MuleDeerPlanFinal.PDF</a>  <a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/</a>
American Pronghorn Habitat	ODFW and IDFG	EFSC Standard for Fish and Wildlife Habitat: OAR 345-022-0060  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	American pronghorn are generally found in grasslands, shrub steppe, and along foothills.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Bighorn Sheep Habitat	ODFW and IDFG	EFSC Standard for Fish and Wildlife Habitat: OAR 345-022-0060  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Bighorn sheep require rugged terrain with steep canyon walls adjoining open grassy meadows.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	<a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/sgplan_1203.pdf">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrWild/PDFs/sgplan_1203.pdf</a>

THREATENED, ENDANGERED AND SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES WILDLIFE				
Threatened and Endangered Species (TES)	ODOE in consultation with ODFW and/or Oregon Department of Agriculture(ODA), IDFG, BLM, and USFS	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management	Through this standard, the Council seeks to avoid harmful impacts to plant and animal species identified as threatened or endangered under state or federal law. The applicant must provide appropriate studies of the site to identify threatened or endangered species that the proposed facility could affect. If the facility might adversely affect either a state or federally-listed threatened or endangered wildlife species, the applicant should consult with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. For plant species, the applicant should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture. If a potential risk to the survival or recovery of a threatened or endangered species exists, the applicant must redesign or relocate the facility to avoid that risk or propose appropriate mitigation measures.  For many TES, occupied habitat locations will not be known until after the CAP route designation process and subsequent wildlife surveys are completed. Results of the wildlife and plant surveys could result in routing adjustments. These will be analyzed in the EIS prior to agencies making final routing decisions.	Avoidance – TES habitats should be avoided unless impacts can be mitigated.  <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/STING/standards.shtml#ProtectedAreas">http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/STING/standards.shtml#ProtectedAreas</a>
Washington Ground Squirrel  Federal Candidate  Oregon Endangered	ODFW	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	The Washington ground squirrel is most common in native grassland and shrub-steppe habitats over silty loam soils. Washington ground squirrels can also be found in some areas replanted to grassland under the CRP, if these sites are planted to native grassland species and adjacent or very near to undisturbed native grasslands. Habitat for Washington ground squirrels is considered to be Category 1 habitat.  Burrow locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed. However, within the project area, it is likely to occur in Umatilla and Morrow counties of Oregon.	Avoidance – 785-foot ring buffer around the outside of the cluster of burrows where Washington ground squirrels are residing.
Columbia Spotted Frog  Federal Candidate  Oregon Sensitive-Critical	ODFW, BLM, and USFS	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations  BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management  FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management	Columbia spotted frogs are found in areas where permanent, quiet water is present, such as marshy edges of ponds or lakes, algae-grown overflow pools of streams, emergent wetlands, and near springs. Following the spring breeding season they may move considerable distances from water, often frequenting mixed-conifer and subalpine forests, grasslands, and brushlands of sage and rabbitbrush if puddles, seeps or other water is available.  Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed. However, the species is generally known to occur in suitable habitat throughout eastern Oregon and southwest Idaho.	Avoidance – Occupied wetland habitats. All wetland habitats should be avoided where feasible.
Chinook Salmon Spring, Summer, and Fall Habitat  Federal Threatened Oregon Threatened	ODFW, IDFG National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), BLM and USFS	Endangered Species Act 7 U.S.C. §136; 16 U.S.C. §460 et seq. (1973)  EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Spring Chinook in the Grande Ronde River and its tributaries are listed as Threatened as part of the Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU).	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.  If avoidance is not possible, consultation with NMFS is required.

		<p>Oregon's Guidelines for Timing In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources</p> <p>BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management</p> <p>FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management</p> <p>Oregon's Fish Passage Law</p>			
<p>Steelhead Summer Habitat</p> <p>Federal Threatened</p>	<p>ODFW, NMFS, and BLM and USFS</p>	<p>Endangered Species Act 7 U.S.C. §136; 16 U.S.C. §460 et seq. (1973)</p> <p>EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070</p> <p>OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations</p> <p>Oregon's Guidelines for Timing In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources</p> <p>BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management</p> <p>FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management</p> <p>Oregon's Fish Passage Law</p>	<p>The John Day River, Umatilla River, Walla Walla River, and the Grande Ronde River and their tributaries support summer steelhead populations. Summer steelhead are listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act for these river systems.</p>	<p>Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.</p> <p>If avoidance is not possible, consultation with NMFS is required</p>	<p><a href="http://www.hatcheryreform.us/mfs/reports/appendix/welcome_show.action">http://www.hatcheryreform.us/mfs/reports/appendix/welcome_show.action</a></p>
<p>Bull Trout Habitat</p> <p>Federal Threatened</p>	<p>ODFW, IDFG, BLM, and USFS</p>	<p>Endangered Species Act 7 U.S.C. §136; 16 U.S.C. §460 et seq. (1973)</p> <p>EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070</p> <p>OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations</p> <p>Oregon's Guidelines for Timing In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources</p> <p>BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management</p> <p>FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and</p>	<p>Bull trout are listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened throughout the Columbia River Basin in Idaho and Oregon.</p>	<p>Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.</p> <p>If avoidance is not possible, consultation with USFWS is required.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/">http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/</a></p>

		Sensitive Plant Habitat Management Oregon's Fish Passage Law			
Howell's Spectacular Thelypody  Federal Threatened Oregon Endangered	ODA, BLM, USFS	Endangered Species Act 7 U.S.C. §136; 16 U.S.C. §460 et seq. (1973)  OAR 603-073 ODA Plants: Wildflowers and Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species.  EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management  FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management	Preferred habitat is moist, alkaline valley bottoms dominated by basin wildrye, alkali-grasses, and black greasewood. Sites are usually in alluvial outwash areas, near streams or rivers, with seasonal moisture.  Occurs in Baker, Union, and Malheur counties in Oregon.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.  If avoidance is not possible, consultation with USFWS is required	<a href="http://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Species/Data/HowellsSpectacularThelypody/">http://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Species/Data/HowellsSpectacularThelypody/</a>
Slickspot Peppergrass  Federal Candidate  Idaho BLM Type 1	ODA, BLM	OAR 603-073 ODA Plants: Wildflowers and Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species.  EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management	Occupies slick spots, also called mini-playas or natric sites. These are distinct, small, typically whitish patches with a clay subsurface soil horizon and exhibit higher alkalinity than surrounding soils. Slickspots are found scattered in sagebrush-steppe habitat at elevations ranging from 2,200 to 5,400 feet. Due to poor soils, vegetation is often sparse in undisturbed slickspots.  Occurs in Owyhee and Payette counties in Idaho.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	<a href="http://species.idaho.gov/list/slickspot.html">http://species.idaho.gov/list/slickspot.html</a>  <a href="http://www.fws.gov/news/newsreleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=167D58B7-C8C4-F414-CF5265250AB71671">http://www.fws.gov/news/newsreleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=167D58B7-C8C4-F414-CF5265250AB71671</a>  <a href="http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/id/publications/field_guide_to_the.Par.39864.File.dat/slickspot.pdf">http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/id/publications/field_guide_to_the.Par.39864.File.dat/slickspot.pdf</a>
Crucial Wildlife Habitats	ODFW	OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Specialized or rare habitats; i.e., rock outcroppings, talus slopes, cliffs, caves, riparian zones, mature timber stands and permanent and seasonal ponds, lakes, wetlands, and springs.  Crucial habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – Rock outcroppings, talus slopes, cliffs, caves, permanent/seasonal ponds/lakes, permanent/seasonal wetlands, springs, riparian zones and man-made water impoundments: If an associated sensitive species is not detected, a 50 foot vegetative buffer needs to be retained around that habitat. If an associated sensitive species is detected, a 300 foot vegetative buffer needs to be maintained around that habitat.  Avoidance – Mature Timber Stands: 300 foot buffer around the roost/nest tree. Maintenance roads need to be established more than 50 feet from the center of the buffer.	
Raptor Nests	ODFW, IDFG, BLM, and USFS	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070	Any identified raptor nest site that could provide a nesting opportunity for a raptor. Verified by aerial helicopter surveys.  Nest locations will not be known until after route designation and helicopter	Avoidance – Sensitive Species (Swainson's hawk, ferruginous hawk, etc.): 1/2 mile construction buffer from nest initiation to fledging, 1/4 mile buffer the remainder of the	

		OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations  FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management Migratory Bird Treaty Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712, July 3, 1918, as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989.	surveys are completed.	year.  Avoidance – Other Raptor Species (red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, etc.): 1/4 mile construction buffer during nesting.	
Greater Sage-grouse (and Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse): Breeding Locations (Leks)  Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable (sage-grouse)  Oregon Sensitive-Critical (sharp-tailed)  Idaho BLM Type	ODFW and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Sage-grouse breed on sites called leks. Leks are found in open areas surrounded by sagebrush and can be natural openings or man-made.  ODFW considers the area within 2 miles of a lek to be Category 1 habitat. For Category 1 habitats, OAR 635-415-0025 states avoidance or no authorization of the project.  ODFW also considers brood rearing habitat a Category 2 habitat.	Exclusion – area within 2 miles of leks  Avoidance – Brood rearing habitat, where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	<a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf</a>
Greater Sage-grouse Regional Habitat Connectivity	ODFW and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of ODFW Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Land is placed into four categories that describe the viability for sage-grouse use. These are High, Moderate, Low, and Negligible.  High Viability: Intact sagebrush communities.  Moderate Viability: Potential habitats. Includes sites that are potentially useful but the extent of which is unknown, or sites that have been disturbed and there is potential for a transition to sagebrush. Potentially useful habitats but the extent of which is unknown include sagebrush/wetland mix, sagebrush/hay mix, and other shrubs. Disturbed sites with potential for transition to sagebrush include grasslands, sage/juniper mix, fire, and seeding.  Low Viability: Potential and non-habitats. Includes non-sagebrush shrublands and grasslands and all other native vegetation.  Negligible to No Viability: Non-habitats and agriculture. Includes bare rock, alkaline flats, and agriculture.	Avoidance – In High Viability and Moderate Viability areas to minimize mitigation requirements. Habitat quality will determine ODFW habitat mitigation category.  Placement Opportunity – Low Viability and Negligible to No Viability habitats are preferred areas for route placement. Habitat quality will determine ODFW habitat mitigation category.	<a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf</a>
Greater Sage-grouse Winter Range	ODFW and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Represents greater sage-grouse winter habitats in Oregon.  ODFW considers this a Category 2 habitat. Route can cross these areas with mitigation.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction constraints and mitigation requirements.	<a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/sagegrouse/pdf/sage_grouse_plan.pdf</a>
Flammulated owl	ODFW, USFS, and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR	The flammulated owl is generally associated with montane forests with brush understory. They typically nest in cavities made by northern flickers	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance	

Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable Idaho BLM Type 3		345-022-0070 BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management	and similar sized woodpeckers. Occurrence locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 300 foot buffer around the roost/nest tree. Maintenance roads need to be established more than 50 feet from the center of the buffer.	
Great gray owl Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable Idaho BLM Type 5	ODFW, USFS, and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070 OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management	The great gray owl utilizes mature forest and second growth, especially near water, and nests in broken-top snags or uses abandoned stick nests of other species, notably goshawks. Occurrence or nest locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 1/2 mile construction buffer from nest initiation to fledging, 1/4 mile buffer the remainder of the year.	
Northern goshawk Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable Idaho BLM Type 3	ODFW, USFS, and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070 OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management	Northern goshawks occupy coniferous and deciduous forests, and prefer to nest in mature forests consisting of a combination of old, tall trees with intermediate canopy coverage and open areas within the forest for foraging. Nest or occurrence locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 1/2 mile construction buffer from nest initiation to fledging, 1/4 mile buffer the remainder of the year.	
Three-toed woodpecker Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable	ODFW and USFS	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070 OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations FSM 2600- Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management	American three-toed woodpeckers are largely restricted to high elevation conifer forests and are dependent on mature and old-growth conifer forests. Areas of disturbed forests (e.g., recent burns, beetle infestations) have also been widely cited as important habitat. Occurrence locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 300 foot buffer around the roost/nest tree. Maintenance roads need to be established more than 50 feet from the center of the buffer.	
Burrowing owl Oregon Sensitive-Critical	ODFW	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070 OAR 635-415-0025	Burrowing owls are found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats often associated with burrows made by other species such as ground squirrels and badgers. They can be found nesting in this region in the small areas of grassland between center-pivot irrigation circles.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements. Nests: 1/2 mile construction buffer from nest initiation to fledging, 1/4 mile buffer the	

		Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Nest or occurrence locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	remainder of the year.	
Grasshopper sparrow Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable Idaho BLM Type 5	ODFW and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations  BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management	In the breeding season, this sparrow generally occupies native grassland and shrub-steppe habitat, and can also be found in CRP grasslands.  Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Loggerhead shrike Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable Idaho BLM Type 3	ODFW and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations  BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management	A bird of open countryside, the loggerhead shrike inhabits short-grass pastures, weedy fields, grasslands, agricultural areas, swampy thickets, orchards, and right-of-way corridors.  Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Long-billed Curlew Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable Idaho BLM Type 5	ODFW and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations  BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management	The long-billed curlew is North America's largest shorebird and breeds in the grasslands of the Great Plains and Great Basin. Has been known to breed in disturbed annual grassland areas.  Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Pygmy Rabbit Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable Idaho BLM Type 2	ODFW and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations  BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management	Pygmy rabbits dig their own burrows in tall, dense, sagebrush habitats and are highly dependent on sagebrush for food and shelter throughout their lives.  Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
Sage Sparrow Oregon Sensitive-Critical Idaho BLM Type 3	ODFW and BLM	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation	The sage sparrow is found in sagebrush shrub-steppe habitats.  Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	

		Recommendations BLM Manual 6840- Special Status Species Management			
Sagebrush Lizard  Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable	ODFW	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	Sagebrush lizards are predominately found in sagebrush shrub-steppe, but they can also be found in greasewood and other desert shrubs and sometimes on small rocky outcrops.  Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
White-tailed Jackrabbit  Oregon Sensitive-Vulnerable	ODFW	EFSC Standard for Threatened and Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070  OAR 635-415-0025 Implementation of Department (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Recommendations	White-tailed jackrabbits inhabit open grasslands and shrub-steppe but also occupy pastures and fields. This species can also be found in forested areas.  Occurrence or suitable habitat locations will not be known until after route designation and surveys are completed.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize seasonal construction, operation, and maintenance constraints and mitigation requirements.	
<b>MINERALS</b>					
Mineral Resources	BLM	The General Mining Law of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. §§ 22-54 and §§ 611-615) governs mining claims Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA) that affect the General Mining Law; and the Surface Resources Act of 1955. Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 covers leasable minerals	Public land containing mineral claims and leases would be used for mining that may be incompatible with use as a transmission line. Negotiations with claimants or lessees would be required prior to siting of a transmission line. The BLM classifies mineral interests into categories.  Locatable Minerals Restrictions apply to uncommon varieties of sand, gravel, stone, cinders, clay, as well as the metallic minerals. Saleable Minerals Restrictions apply to common varieties of sand, gravel, cinders, etc.; Leasable Minerals Restrictions include mainly energy-related minerals, such as coal, phosphate, oil, gas etc	Avoidance – Public land containing mineral claims and leases. However, claimed or leased land would be an exclusion area unless terms could be reached with the claimant or lessee.	
Active Mining	BLM, USFS, DOGAMI, IBMG	The General Mining Law of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. §§ 22-54 and §§ 611-615)	Mineral resource occurrence data including mine site and mineral deposit areas.	Avoidance – active mine sites	<a href="http://tin.er.usgs.gov/mrds/">http://tin.er.usgs.gov/mrds/</a>
<b>PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES</b>					
Paleontological Resources	Various depending on the land surface management entity	General Mining Law of 1872 (39 USCA 22) as amended – paleontological resources protected as per 43 CFR 3809.  Antiquities Act of 1906: provides for protection of objects of scientific interest, as well as provides for issuing collecting permits for objects of antiquity.  Historic Sites Act of 1935: enacted to protect historic sites, as well as implements the National Natural Landmarks program which may include	Paleontological resources are not protected under any state laws in Idaho or Oregon. However, some facilities (John Day Fossil Beds, state or national parks or monuments, etc.) may prohibit disturbance or collection of fossils.	Avoidance – where feasible	

		"outstanding . . . example (s) of . . . fossil evidence of the development of life on earth".			
<b>GEOLOGIC HAZARDS</b>					
Landslides	DOGAMI	None	The data distinguishes between three different types of landslide deposits: (1) landslide or landslide topography, (2) debris flow or other fan, and (3) talus or colluvium.	Avoidance – landslide deposits areas	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DOGAMI/Landslide/Landslidehome.shtml">http://www.oregon.gov/DOGAMI/Landslide/Landslidehome.shtml</a>
Public Health and Safety/Seismic Hazards	ODOE and DOGAMI	EFSC Structural Standard – OAR 345-022-0020	The structural standard protects public health and safety, including the safety of facility workers, from seismic hazards. Consultation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries is useful in determining compliance with the standard.  It requires the proponent to design, engineer, and construct the facility to avoid dangers to human safety presented by seismic hazards affecting the site that are expected to result from maximum probable ground motion events. As used in this rule "seismic hazard" includes ground shaking, ground failure, landslide, liquefaction, lateral spreading, tsunami inundation, fault displacement, and subsidence.	Avoidance – areas with seismic activity to minimize dangers to human safety  EFSC standard does allow construction if the hazard can be addressed by engineering and design. However, on-site survey may be required prior to site certificate approval if a potential hazard exists.	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DOGAMI/earthquakes/EQs.shtml">http://www.oregon.gov/DOGAMI/earthquakes/EQs.shtml</a>  <a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm</a> !
<b>SOILS</b>					
Soils	ODOE	EFSC Standard for Soil Protection – OAR 345-022-0022	This standard requires the applicant to consider problems of erosion and drainage that could affect land in the surrounding area. The applicant must also consider potential impacts on soils from chemical deposition.  The applicant should plan to prevent or mitigate the impacts on soils or show evidence that the impacts are insignificant.  Some counties have erosion and drainage control ordinances as part of their land use requirements. In these counties, the information required under this standard applies to the land use standard as well.  The proposed facility would have minimal impact on soil productivity in farm zones.	Avoidance – soils with high erosion potential and sensitive soil types in farm zones	<a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm</a> !
Slope Greater than 15%		None	Construction on slopes greater than 15% may require additional access roads, require special construction techniques or increase construction costs.	Avoidance – where feasible	
<b>WETLANDS AND WATER RESOURCES</b>					
Wetlands	Oregon Division of State Lands (ODSL), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Clean Water Act, Section 404  OR Wetlands Conservation Act  OAR 345-021-0010  EFSC Division 21 Exhibit J	Jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. . Initial siting would use existing information and final routes would be revised using field surveys, where practicable and feasible, to avoid and then minimize impacts to wetlands and waters of the U.S.	Avoidance – where possible to minimize impact and mitigation requirements.	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DSL/WETLAND/">http://www.oregon.gov/DSL/WETLAND/</a>  <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/rules/div21.pdf">http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/SITING/docs/rules/div21.pdf</a>
303(d)-listed streams	EPA, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), and OR Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ)		Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to establish Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) programs for streams and lakes that do not meet certain water quality standards. In compliance with the federal CWA, The IDEQ and the ODEQ have identified Section 303(d) water quality limited streams, and lakes for development of TMDL criteria. A TMDL is a quantitative assessment of water quality problems, contributing sources, and load reductions or control actions needed to restore and protect bodies of water.	Avoidance – 303(d)-listed streams where feasible. Where avoidance is not feasible, mitigation and/or best management practices may be required to address project-generated pollutants that are above TMDL levels.	<a href="http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/WATER.NSF/TMDLs/CWA+303d+List">http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/WATER.NSF/TMDLs/CWA+303d+List</a>
Surface Water	EPA, IDEQ, ODEQ, Idaho Department of Water Resources, Oregon Water	CWA (33 USC Section 1251 et seq.)  IDAPA 37 TITLE 03 CHAPTER 07	The CWA requires states to set standards to protect, maintain, and restore water quality through the regulation of point source and certain non-point source discharges to surface water.  • Point and non-point discharges are regulated by the NPDES permit	Avoidance – where feasible. If avoidance is not possible, look at routes (including necessary roads) that minimize impacts and then consider mitigation requirements for	<a href="http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/">http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/</a>  <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/index.shtml">http://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/index.shtml</a>

	Resources Department	37.03.07 - STREAM CHANNEL ALTERATION RULES	<p>process (CWA Section 402). NPDES permitting authority is administered by USEPA for Idaho. EPA has delegated authority to Oregon, administered by ODEQ. Projects that disturb one or more acres are required to obtain NPDES coverage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under authority of the Federal CWA, IDEQ and ODEQ have issued Water Quality Standards and list of water quality impaired streams within each sub-basin.</li> </ul> <p>Section 401 of the CWA requires that any activity, including river or stream crossings during road, pipeline, or transmission line construction, which may result in a discharge into a state waterbody must be certified by IDEQ or ODEQ. The Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act requires that the stream channels of the state and their environment be protected against alteration for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty and water quality. The Act requires that you first get a stream channel alteration permit from IDWR before you begin any work that will alter the stream channel. A stream channel alteration is defined as any activity that will obstruct, diminish, destroy, alter, modify, relocate or change the natural existing shape or direction of water flow of any stream channel. This includes taking material out of the channel or placing material or structures in or across the channel where the potential exists to affect flow in the channel.</p> <p>The Oregon Water Resources Department is responsible for managing the surface and ground water resources of the State. Managing the State's water resources includes protecting existing rights for both instream and out-of-stream uses of water, responsibly allocating and managing water supplies, addressing new and changing supply needs, and continuing to improve our understanding of surface and ground water resources.</p>	unavoidable impacts.	<a href="http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqp/ermit/permits.htm">http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqp/ermit/permits.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/StreamsDams/Streams/main.htm">http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/StreamsDams/Streams/main.htm</a>  <a href="http://egov.oregon.gov/OWEB/docs/pubs/permitguide.pdf">http://egov.oregon.gov/OWEB/docs/pubs/permitguide.pdf</a>
Floodplains	EPA	Executive Order 11988	Executive Order 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of flood plains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. In accomplishing this objective, "each agency shall provide leadership and shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by flood plains in carrying out its responsibilities.	Avoidance – to the extent possible	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/reg/eo11988.html">http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/reg/eo11988.html</a>
<b>LAND USE AND RECREATION</b>					
West wide Energy (WWE) Corridors	Federal land management agencies	Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005	Amended federal land use plans by designating one or more energy corridors (November 2008) to be used whenever feasible.	Placement Opportunity	<a href="http://corridoreis.anl.gov/">http://corridoreis.anl.gov/</a>
Public Lands Managed by the BLM or USFS	BLM, USFS	Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976: Sections 501, 503, and 505	<p>Authority to issue rights-of-way for electric transmission.</p> <p>Requires rights-of-way to be placed in common to the extent practical to minimize adverse impacts and the proliferation of separate rights-of-way.</p> <p>Rights-of-way shall contain terms and conditions that require the location along a route that will cause least damage to the environment, taking into consideration feasibility and other relevant factors.</p>	<p>Placement Opportunity – co-location of rights-of-way in common and in areas that cause least environmental harm.</p> <p>Avoidance – placement of separate rights-of-way and in areas that do not minimize environmental harm.</p>	
Public Lands Managed by the BLM	BLM	BLM right-of-way regulations 43 CFR 2800  43 CFR 2801.2	Objective is to grant rights-of-way on public lands in a manner that 1) protects natural resources of public and adjacent lands, 2) prevents unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands, 3) promotes rights-of-way in common considering engineering, technological compatibility, national security and land use plans and, 4) coordinates to the fullest extent BLM actions with state and local governments, interested individuals and	<p>Placement Opportunity – co-location of rights-of-way in common and in areas that cause least environmental harm.</p> <p>Avoidance – placement of separate rights-of-way and in areas that do not minimize</p>	

BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs)		appropriate quasi-public entities.	environmental harm.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), Research Natural Areas (RNAs), and Outstanding Natural Areas (ONA)	BLM	Southeast Oregon Resource Management Plan (SEORMP) designates specific ACECs/RNAs as exclusion areas or avoidance areas for ROW.	ACECs, RNAs, and ONAs are designated areas in BLM RMPs where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.
		Owyhee RMP designates ACECs as exclusions areas or avoidance areas for ROW.	Exclusion – SEORMP: 1 ACEC/Research Natural Area (RNA) 1. Jordan Craters ACEC/RNA  Exclusion – SEORMP: 2 ACECs 1. Leslie Gulch ACEC 2. North Fork Malheur River ACEC
		Baker RMP	Exclusion – Owyhee RMP: 8 ACEC/RNA/ONAs 1. Boulder Creek ONA/ACEC 2. Jump Creek Canyon ACEC 3. North Fork Juniper Woodland ONA/ACEC 4. Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC 5. Pleasant Valley Table RNA ACEC 6. Sommercamp Butte RNA/ACEC – surface exclusion 7. The Badlands RNA/ACEC 8. The Tules RNA
		SEORMP	Avoidance – Baker RMP: 8 ACEC/RNAs 1. Homestead ACEC, 2. Unity ACEC, 3. Keating Riparian RNA ACEC, 4. Grande Ronde ACEC, 5. Joseph Creek ACEC, 6. Oregon Trail ACEC, 7. Sheep Mountain ACEC, 8. Hunt Mountain ACEC
			Avoidance – SEORMP: 24 ACEC/RNA/ONAs 1. Dry Creek Bench ACEC/RNA, 2. Mendi Bore Playa ACEC/RNA, 3. Palomino Playa ACEC/RNA, 4. Saddle Butte ACEC, 5. Toppin Creek Butte ACEC/RNA, 6. Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC-Keeney Pass Segment, 7. Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC-Tub Mountain Segment, 8. Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC-Birch Creek Segment, 9. Owyhee River Below the Dam ACEC, 10. Owyhee Views ACEC, 11. South Alkali Sand Hills ACEC, 12. South Bull Canyon ACEC/RNA, 13. South Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA, 14. Spring Mountain ACEC/RNA, 15. Stockade Mountain ACEC/RNA, 16. Black Canyon ACEC/RNA, 17. Castle Rock ACEC, 18. Coal Mine Basin ACEC/RNA, 19. Dry Creek Gorge ACEC, 20. Hammond Hill Sand Hills ACEC/RNA, 21. Honeycombs ACEC/RNA,

				<p>22. Lake Ridge ACEC/RNA, 23. Mahogany Ridge ACEC/RNA, 24. North Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA</p> <p>Avoidance with Mitigation – SEORMP: 2 ACEC/RNA, only with mitigation to eliminate impacts on resources</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lake Ridge ACEC/RNA – minimal conflict with identified resource values that can be mitigated</li> <li>2. South Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA – minimal conflict with identified resource values that can be mitigated</li> </ol>	
		Cascade RMP		<p>Avoidance – Cascade RMP: 8 ACEC/RNAs for surface ROW</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lost Basin Grassland RNA – Surface ROW</li> <li>2. Rebecca Sandhill RNA – Surface ROW</li> <li>3. Summer Creek RNA – Surface ROW</li> <li>4. Buckwheat Flats RNA – Surface ROW</li> <li>5. Goodrich Creek RNA – Surface ROW</li> <li>6. Boise Front ACEC – “restriction of future ROW to insure minimal erosion and visual intrusion”</li> <li>7. Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Habitat ACEC – Surface ROW, ROW construction not allowed during the nesting and brood-rearing periods, no permanent new roads.</li> <li>8. Long-Billed Curlew Habitat ACEC – Surface ROW, ROW construction not allowed during the nesting and brood-rearing periods.</li> </ol>	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_management.html">http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_management.html</a>
		Owyhee RMP		<p>Avoidance – Owyhee RMP: 6 RNA/ACECs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cinnabar Mountain RNA/ACEC</li> <li>2. Coal Mine Basin RNA/ACEC</li> <li>3. Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC</li> <li>4. McBride Creek RNA/ACEC</li> <li>5. Sommercamp Butte RNA/ACEC - aerial</li> <li>6. Squaw Creek RNA/ACEC</li> </ol>	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/id/plans/owyhee_rmp.Par.56409.File.dat/owyhee_tables.pdf">http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/id/plans/owyhee_rmp.Par.56409.File.dat/owyhee_tables.pdf</a>
Recreation Areas	BLM	Cascade RMP	Recreation features such as trailheads, dispersed campsites, and interpretive signs	<p>Avoidance – Cascade RMP: 16 recreational areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weiser River Boat Launch – overhead and surface</li> <li>2. Clay Peak Cycle Park – surface</li> <li>3. Garden Valley Boat Launch – overhead and surface</li> <li>4. Steck campground-overhead and surface</li> <li>5. Weiser Dunes Play Area – surface</li> <li>6. Snake River Boat Launch – overhead and surface</li> <li>7. North Fork Campground – overhead and surface</li> <li>8. Garden Valley Boat Launch – overhead and surface</li> <li>9. North Fork Campground – overhead and</li> </ol>	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_management.html">http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_management.html</a>

				<p>surface</p> <p>10. Chief Parrish Picnic Site – overhead and surface</p> <p>11. Hills Gulch Interpretive Trail – surface</p> <p>12. Little Gem Cycle Park – surface (except transmission line structures in existing ROW)</p> <p>13. Dewey Play Area – surface</p> <p>14. Parma Play Area – surface</p> <p>15. Pickles Butte Play Area – surface</p> <p>16. Paddock Reservoir Campground – overhead and surface</p>	
Special Management Areas (SMAs)	BLM	Cascade RMP	Areas designated in BLM RMPs with special management	<p>Avoidance – Cascade RMP: 18 areas where overhead or surface ROW to be avoided</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 4th of July Meadow– Surface ROW</li> <li>2. Beacon Hill – Surface ROW</li> <li>3. Pearl – Surface ROW</li> <li>4. Prostrate Ceanothus – Surface ROW</li> <li>5. Sagebrush Hill – Surface ROW</li> <li>6. Sand Capped Knob– Surface ROW</li> <li>7. Sand Hollow– Surface ROW</li> <li>8. Peraphyllum Rock – Surface ROW</li> <li>9. Placerville Townsite cultural site – Surface ROW</li> <li>10. Grays Creek cultural site – Surface ROW</li> <li>11. Indian Creek cultural site – Surface ROW</li> <li>12. Milk Creek cultural site – Surface ROW</li> <li>13. Cabin Creek cultural site – Surface ROW</li> <li>14. Quartzburg cultural site – Surface ROW</li> <li>15. Centerville cultural site– Surface ROW</li> <li>16. Pioneerville cultural site – Surface ROW</li> <li>17. Mineral cultural site – Surface ROW</li> <li>18. all cultural sites – Surface ROW</li> </ol>	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_management.html">http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/fo/four_rivers/Planning/cascade_resource_management.html</a>
Special Status Plants and Animals	BLM	SEORMP	Areas specific for SS plants and animals	Avoidance – SEORMP: management can require avoidance or mitigation to minimize effects	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/seormp.php">http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/seormp.php</a>
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	BLM	Baker RMP	Wilderness study areas are designated by RMP to include lands with wilderness characteristics that should be managed as wilderness until Congress acts on a Wilderness bill designating these as wilderness or eliminating them as wilderness	<p>Avoidance – Baker RMP: Sheep Mountain ACEC</p> <p>Exclusion – Baker RMP: Homestead WSA</p> <p>Exclusion – Baker RMP WSA</p>	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/valermp.php">http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/valermp.php</a>
Utility Corridors	BLM	Baker RMP	Corridors designated by RMP for utility corridors	Placement Opportunity – Baker RMP existing corridors	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/valermp.php">http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/valermp.php</a>
		SEORMP		Placement Opportunity – SEORMP: consider potential sites for wind or solar energy facilities	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/seormp.php">http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/seormp.php</a>
Wilderness Areas	BLM	Baker RMP	Congressionally designated as Wilderness Areas, no roads, motorized equipment, some mechanical equipment, closed airspace.	Exclusion – Baker RMP McGraw Creek Wilderness Area	<a href="http://gorp.away.com/gorp/resource/us_wilderness_area/main.htm">http://gorp.away.com/gorp/resource/us_wilderness_area/main.htm</a>
Wild and Scenic Rivers	BLM	Baker RMP	Eligible segments recommended by RMP until Congress designates them as such. Includes already designated WSR on BLM	<p>Avoidance – Rivers designated as Wild Rivers, Baker RMP Scenic and Recreation river segments, Baker RMP Grand Ronde Wild and Scenic River Corridor, and Powder Rver Wild and Scenic River Corridor.</p> <p>Exclusion area – Baker RMP Wild river segments</p> <p>Note – ODOE will not issue a permit in these</p>	<p><a href="http://www.rivers.gov/">http://www.rivers.gov/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/files/Baker_RMP.pdf">http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/files/Baker_RMP.pdf</a></p>

				areas unless reasonable alternatives would cause more impacts.	
		Owyhee RMP		Avoidance – Owyhee RMP – Potential WSR – New transmission lines are “discouraged” unless no reasonable alternative, then they are restricted to existing ROW. No road construction within ¼ mile of river bank on eligible wild segments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Fork Owyhee River</li> <li>• East Fork Owyhee River</li> <li>• Deep Creek</li> <li>• Nickel Creek</li> <li>• Current Creek</li> <li>• Lower North Fork Owyhee River</li> <li>• Upper North Fork Owyhee River</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/me dialib/blm/id/plans/owyhee_rmp.P ar.50281.File.dat/Owyhee_apndx.pdf">http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/me dialib/blm/id/plans/owyhee_rmp.P ar.50281.File.dat/Owyhee_apndx.pdf</a>
<b>Forest Service Forest Plans</b>					
National Forest Utility Corridor	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990) Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1990 Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990) Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)	Corridors designated by Forest Plan for utility corridors.  The Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests are combining efforts to revise their Land Management Plans (also referred to as Forest Plans). The current Plans are near the end of their intended 15-year life, and are currently under revision.	Placement Opportunity – Malheur NF: use existing corridors to the maximum extent feasible. Placement Opportunity – Wallowa-Whitman NF: first priority to use existing ROW Exclusion – Wallowa-Whitman NF: Management Area 17 (Power Transportation Facility Retention) – protection of the cultural resource values of the Oregon Trail will take priority over use as a utility corridor.	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_m tn_planrevision/">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_m tn_planrevision/</a>
USFS Designated Old Growth Forest	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990) Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)	Management of old growth forest specified in Forest Plans	Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 13 (old-growth) Avoidance – Ochoco NF Management Area F6 Avoidance – All designated old growth or old growth used to meet Forest Plan Standards	
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area	USFS	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1990	The National Recreation Area is managed by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.	Exclusion – Hells Canyon National Recreation Area	
Recreation Areas	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Various management areas related to recreational activities are delineated in Forest Plans	Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 12: manage this area as a Category 1 avoidance area for the location of utility corridors (Developed recreation sites 20 campgrounds and 7 picnic sites)	
		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A5 – Roded Natural Areas Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A5 – Roded Natural Areas Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A6 – Recreation sites Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A1, A2 – Unroded Areas	

		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Avoidance – Ochoco NF: Management Area F11 – Category 1 Avoidance area for utility corridors; establishment and use of corridors conflict with management objectives Avoidance – Ochoco NF: Management Areas F23, F27 – Category 2 Avoidance area for utility corridors; establishment and use of corridors conflict with management objectives	
Road Prohibitions	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Forest Plan designated areas that prohibit or restrict road construction that would be needed to construct or maintain a transmission line. Prohibitions are due to roadless area, wildlife habitat, and visual quality.	Exclusion – Malheur FP – Management Areas 10, 11, semi-primitive non-motorized recreation areas – exclude new road construction Exclusion – Malheur FP Management Area 10, exclude new road construction except for minerals access. Exclusion – Malheur FP Management Area 11, exclude new road construction except for minerals access. Exclusion – Malheur FP Management Area 17 – Prohibit road construction Exclusion - Malheur FP Management Area 20A – No through roads. Exclusion - Malheur FP Management Area 20B – No through roads. Exclusion - Malheur FP Management Area 21 – No through roads. Exclusion - Malheur FP Management Area 22 – No roads permitted within ¼ mile of the river bank. Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 13 – Locate and design roads to avoid old growth stands. Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 9 – Build new roads only when they contribute to RNA objective or to the protection of the RNA. Avoidance Malheur NF – Management Area 5 avoid bald eagle roost sites when locating and designing roads Avoidance _ Malheur FP Management Area 16 – Locate and design roads to avoid these areas	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents.shtml</a>
		Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1990		Exclusion – Wallowa-Whitman NF –semi-primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum areas - No new roads may be built. Exclusion – Wallowa-Whitman NF – no motorized access into primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum areas. “Roads may not be built”.	
		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Exclusion – Umatilla NF – Management Area A1 No roads will be developed. Avoidance –Umatilla NF – Management Area C8 – Where no feasible and economical option exists, roads may be constructed as long as they are consistent with the stated visual, watershed, and wildlife objectives	

		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		<p>Exclusion – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F23, F24, F27 – No road ROW allowed excepted as prescribed by law.</p> <p>Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F12, F18, F20, F21 – avoid unless no other reasonable alternatives exist to maintain the integrity of the management area. Include Stipulations to prohibit Activities from Dec 1 to May 1.</p> <p>Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F6, F8, F9, F10, F11, F13, F15 – avoid unless no other reasonable alternatives exist to maintain the integrity of the management area.</p>	
Special Interest Areas	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Management areas with restrictions	<p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 5 (Bald Eagles)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 7 (Vinegar Hill-Indian Rock Scenic Area)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 8 (Cedar Grove Botanical Area, Magone Lake Geological Area, Tex Bridge Geological Area, Fergy Spruce Grove, Historic Sumpter Valley Railroad)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 9 (Canyon Creek RNA, Dixie Butte RNA, Baldy Mountain RNA, Dugout Creek RNA and Shaketable RNA).</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 10 (Aldrich Mountain, McClellan Mountain, Bear Creek, Malheur River, Myrtle Silvies and Shaketable areas – Semi-primitive non-motorized recreation – former IRA)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 11 (Semi-primitive motorized recreation – former Glacier Mountain IRA)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 14 (visual corridors along major travel routes and WSR)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 17 (Byrum Gulch municipal supply watershed)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 18 (Long Creek municipal supply watershed)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 20A (Dry Cabin Wildlife Emphasis Area)</p> <p>Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 22 (WSR)</p>	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/malheur.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/malheur.pdf</a>
		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		<p>Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A8 – Scenic Areas</p> <p>Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area D2 – RNAs</p> <p>Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A3 – Viewsheds</p> <p>Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area AS – Special Interest Areas</p>	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf</a>

		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F8, F10 – Category 1 Avoidance area for utility corridors; establishment and use of corridors conflict with management objectives Avoidance with Mitigation – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F12, F18, F20, F21 – must be compatible with management emphasis, additional stipulations from Dec 1 to May 1. Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F7, F9, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F19, F22, F25, F26, F28 – must be compatible with management emphasis Exclusion – Ochoco NF – Management Area F5 – Research Natural Areas	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf</a>
Wilderness Areas	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Congressionally designated as Wilderness Areas, no roads, motorized equipment, some mechanical equipment, closed airspace.	Exclusion – Malheur NF – Management Area 6A – Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Exclusion – Malheur NF: Management Area 6B – Monument Rock Wilderness	<a href="http://gorp.away.com/gorp/resource/us_wilderness_area/main.htm">http://gorp.away.com/gorp/resource/us_wilderness_area/main.htm</a>
		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Exclusion – Umatilla NF – Management Area B1	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf</a>
		Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Exclusion – Wallowa Whitman NF – Management Area 4 (Wilderness) – Eagle Cap Wilderness, Hells Canyon Wilderness, Monument Rock Wilderness, North Fork John Day Wilderness	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/w-w1.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/w-w1.pdf</a>
		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Exclusion – Ochoco NF – Management Areas F1, F2, F3 – Black Canyon, Bridge Creek and Mill Creek Wilderness Areas Exclusion – Ochoco NF – Management Area F4 – North Fork Crooked River Wilderness Study Area	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf</a>
Wild and Scenic Rivers	USFS	Malheur National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)	Eligible segments recommended by Forest Plan until Congress designates them as such. Includes already designated WSR on National Forest	Note – ODOE will not issue a permit in these areas unless reasonable alternatives would cause more impacts.  Avoidance – Malheur FP Management Area 22 – new transmission lines discouraged unless no reasonable alternative, then restricted to existing ROW. (WSR)	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/malheur.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/malheur.pdf</a>
		Umatilla National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Avoidance – Umatilla NF – Management Area A7 – Scenic or Recreation segments of WSR Exclusion – Umatilla NF – Management Area B2 – Wild segments of WSR	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/projects/90-forestplan-ch4.pdf</a>
		Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990)		Exclusion – Wallowa-Whitman NF – Management Areas 7 (Wild and Scenic Rivers) - Locate utility corridors as to not be visible from river segments. These include portions of: 1. Eagle Creek, 2. Grand Ronde River, 3. Imnaha River, 4. South Fork Imnaha River, 5. Joseph Creek,	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/w-w1.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/w-w1.pdf</a>

				<p>6. Lostine River, 7. Minam River, 8. North Fork John Day River, 9. North Powder River, 10. Snake River, 11. Wallowa River</p>	
		Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989)		Avoidance – Ochoco NF – Management Area F24 – Category 2 Avoidance area for utility corridors; establishment and use of corridors conflict with management objectives	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/blue_mtn_planrevision/documents/ochoco3.pdf</a>
Land Use (in Oregon)	EFSC in consultation with a “special advisory group” consisting of representatives of the affected local governments	EFSC Land Use Standard – OAR 345-022-0030  Oregon’s land use planning goals  ORS 197.646(3).	<p>The land use standard requires compliance with adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC).</p> <p>To show compliance with the standard, the applicant must first choose whether to seek land use approval from the local jurisdiction or to have the Council make the land use determination (the applicant has chosen this option).</p> <p>The land use standard addresses conflicts between the applicable substantive criteria recommended by the special advisory group and state statutes or administrative rules. The Council must resolve such conflicts consistent with the public interest. The resolution cannot override any state statute.</p>	In Oregon, EFSC applies the applicable substantive land use criteria from the county’s acknowledged Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The substantive land use criteria are provided to EFSC by a Special Advisory Group consisting of the county commissioners and land use planning departments. If the route is within an Urban Boundary then the Special Advisory Group includes the government of the affected city.	<p><a href="http://www.lcd.state.or.us/LCD/goals.shtml">Oregon’s land use planning goals: http://www.lcd.state.or.us/LCD/goals.shtml</a></p> <p><a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm</a></p>
Protected Areas	ODOE	EFSC Standard for Protected Areas – OAR 345-022-0040	<p>This standard prohibits energy facilities in protected areas, except for special cases (primarily transmission lines or pipelines) where there is no better alternative.</p> <p>For proposed facilities near protected areas, the standard ensures that energy facilities located near these areas would have no significant adverse impact. The Council might find no significant adverse impact, either because the facility is inherently low in impact or because the applicant proposes mitigation. The applicant must address not only direct impacts but also downstream impacts such as air and water quality.</p>	<p>Exclusion – National Parks Exclusion – National Monuments Exclusion – Wilderness Areas (see above) Exclusion – National and state wildlife refuges Exclusion – National coordination areas Exclusion – National and state fish hatcheries Exclusion – National recreational and scenic areas Exclusion – State parks and waysides as listed by the ODP&amp;R and the Willamette River Greenway Exclusion – State natural heritage areas listed in the Oregon Register of Natural Heritage Areas Exclusion – Estuarine sanctuaries Exclusion – scenic waterways designated pursuant to ORS 390.826, wild or scenic rivers (see above), and those waterways and rivers listed as potentials for designation Exclusion – Experimental areas established by the Rangeland Resource Program, College of Agriculture, OSU, the Prineville site, the Burns (Squaw Butte) site, the Starkey site and the Union Site. Exclusion – Agricultural experimental stations established by the College of Agriculture, OSU. Exclusion – Research forest established by the College of Forestry, OSU Exclusion – BLM ACEC, ONA, and RNA (see above) Exclusion – State wildlife areas and management areas identified in OAR chapter 365, Division 8</p>	<a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_tofc.htm</a>

Recreation	ODOE and affected counties	EFSC Standard for Recreation: OAR 345-022-0100	<p>Under this standard, the Council must decide whether construction or operation of the proposed facility would adversely affect important recreational opportunities at the site or in the surrounding area. The applicant must identify the recreational opportunities and describe the potential impact of the facility. If the Council finds that significant adverse impact is likely, the Council may impose site certificate conditions to avoid or reduce the impact or require the certificate holder to develop alternate recreational opportunities in the area.</p> <p>Recreation areas designated by 7 Oregon Counties, 4 Idaho Counties, State and Federal agencies.</p>	<p>Avoidance if possible. EFSC applies a two part test:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EFSC must determine if nearby recreational facilities are "important", using criteria listed in OAR 345-022-0100</li> <li>2. For recreational opportunities that are "important" EFSC must determine if the proposed energy facility would create a significant adverse impact, taking into account mitigation.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="http://www.morrowcountyoregon.com/index.html">http://www.morrowcountyoregon.com/index.html</a>,  <a href="http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/">http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/</a>,  <a href="http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/">http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/</a>,  <a href="http://www.bakercounty.org/">http://www.bakercounty.org/</a>,  <a href="http://www.gcoregonlive.com/">http://www.gcoregonlive.com/</a>,  <a href="http://www.co.harney.or.us/">http://www.co.harney.or.us/</a>,  <a href="http://www.malheurco.org/">http://www.malheurco.org/</a>.</p>
<b>Land Use Planning and Zoning</b>					
<b>Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning</b>	Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC),	OAR Chapter 660, OAR 345 022-0030	<p>Oregon maintains a statewide program for land use planning. The foundation of the program is a set of 19 statewide planning goals. The goals express the state's policies on land use and related topics, such as citizen involvement, housing, and natural resources, and carry the weight of law. Most of the goals are accompanied by "guidelines," which are recommendations about how a goal may be applied. Oregon's statewide goals are achieved through local comprehensive planning. State law requires each city and county to adopt a comprehensive plan and the zoning and land-division ordinances needed to put the plan into effect. The local comprehensive plans must be consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals. Plans are reviewed for such consistency by the Oregon. When LCDC officially approves a local government's plan, the plan is said to be 'acknowledged.' It then becomes the controlling document for land use in the area covered by that plan.</p>	<p>Goals that may contain avoidance objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Goal 1</u> Citizen Involvement</li> <li>• <u>Goal 2</u> Land Use Planning</li> <li>• <u>Goal 3</u> Agricultural Lands</li> <li>• <u>Goal 4</u> Forest Lands</li> <li>• <u>Goal 5</u> Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces</li> <li>• <u>Goal 6</u> Air, Water and Land Resources Quality</li> <li>• <u>Goal 7</u> Areas Subject to Natural Hazards</li> </ul> <p>Goals less relevant to transmission line siting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Goal 8</u> Recreational Needs</li> <li>• <u>Goal 9</u> Economic Development</li> <li>• <u>Goal 10</u> Housing</li> <li>• <u>Goal 11</u> Public Facilities and Services</li> <li>• <u>Goal 12</u> Transportation</li> <li>• <u>Goal 13</u> Energy Conservation</li> <li>• <u>Goal 14</u> Urbanization</li> <li>• <u>Goal 15</u> Willamette River Greenway</li> <li>• <u>Goal 16</u> Estuarine Resources</li> <li>• <u>Goal 17</u> Coastal Shorelands</li> <li>• <u>Goal 18</u> Beaches and Dunes</li> <li>• <u>Goal 19</u> Ocean Resources</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/adminrules.shtml">http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/adminrules.shtml</a>  <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml">http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml</a>  <a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_021.html">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_345/345_021.html</a></p>
<b>Local Comprehensive Plans</b>	Oregon and Idaho Counties (siting should be able to avoid municipalities so they are not addressed)	Comprehensive Plans for the following counties: Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Owyhee, Canyon, Payette, and Washington	<p>A county comprehensive plan guides a community's land use, conservation of natural resources, economic development, and public services. As citizens play a crucial role in all aspects of planning in the state, the plan reflects the objectives citizens have for their community. Each plan has two main parts: a factual base and a policy element.</p> <p>The factual base is a body of data and information that inventories and describes a community's resources and features. It must address all of the topics specified in the applicable statewide goals. The policy element sets forth the community's long-range objectives and the policies by which it intends to achieve them. The policy element of each community's plan is adopted by ordinance and has the force of law. Every comprehensive plan is accompanied by a set of implementing measures. There are many different kinds. The most common measures are land-division ordinances, zoning, and Oregon urban growth boundary (UGB) agreements and Idaho Impact Areas.</p> <p>Local plans may be changed through plan amendments or periodic</p>	<p>Siting considerations for typical comprehensive planning components. However, each must be evaluated on a case by case basis and in conjunction with county zoning districts (see below) ;</p> <p>Typical Comprehensive Plan Components that are relevant in transmission line routing and may contain avoidance or exclusion objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Growth And Impact Areas</li> <li>• Agricultural</li> <li>• Land Use</li> <li>• Natural Resources</li> <li>• Hazardous Areas</li> <li>• Public Services, Facilities, and Utilities</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Recreation</li> <li>• Special Areas or Sites</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.morrowcountyoregon.com/planning/index.html">http://www.morrowcountyoregon.com/planning/index.html</a>,  <a href="http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/planning/index.htm">http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/planning/index.htm</a>,  <a href="http://www.union-county.org/">http://www.union-county.org/</a>,  <a href="http://www.bakercounty.org/planning/planning.html">http://www.bakercounty.org/planning/planning.html</a>,  <a href="http://www.malheurco.org/planning">http://www.malheurco.org/planning</a>  <a href="http://www.co.harney.or.us/planning.html">http://www.co.harney.or.us/planning.html</a>,  <a href="http://www.gcoregonlive2.com/svc_display.php/652">http://www.gcoregonlive2.com/svc_display.php/652</a></p>

			review. Plan amendments are small, unscheduled adjustments to a plan. Periodic reviews are broad evaluations of an entire plan that occur periodically. A plan may be modified extensively after such a review.	Typical Comprehensive Plan Components that are less relevant to transmission line routing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population</li> <li>• School Facilities and Transportation</li> <li>• Economic Development</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Community Design</li> <li>• Implementation</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.canyonco.org/dsd.aspx?id=904">http://www.canyonco.org/dsd.aspx?id=904</a> <a href="http://www.payettecounty.org/pnz/pnz.htm">http://www.payettecounty.org/pnz/pnz.htm</a> <a href="http://owyheecounty.net/index1.php?pz">http://owyheecounty.net/index1.php?pz</a> <a href="http://www.co.washington.id.us/">http://www.co.washington.id.us/</a>
<b>Zoning</b>	Oregon and Idaho Counties,  (siting should be able to avoid municipalities so they are not addressed)	Zoning Ordinances for the following counties: Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Owyhee, Canyon, Payette, and Washington	<p>Land use zoning determines the types of activities that can occur on the land, such as density of housing or timber harvesting activities. As these zoning classifications are developed at the county levels, zoning classifications vary from county to county.</p> <p>This results in several analogous classifications, as well as some unique ones. Most districts allow a transmission line as a “conditional use” based on standards established by the zoning authority. In addition, within each zoning district there are often be one or more subdivisions which may have standards that are more or less restrictive for allowing transmission lines (9e.g. R-R (Rural-Residential) or R-2 (Combined Medium-Density Residential)).</p> <p>OLDC maintains a GIS data layer that identifies the summary zoning classifications throughout Oregon. Some Oregon and all Idaho counties also maintain their own data layers that represent the individual zoning classifications at the county and metropolitan levels.</p> <p>At both levels of resolution, these zoning maps inform our understanding of adopted present and possible future preferences for conservation and development, and therefore aid in decision-making for such uses on a regional level.</p>	<p>Siting considerations for typical districts follow. However, each must be evaluated on a case by case basis;</p> <p>Exclusion – Historical, Airport, Special Area</p> <p>Avoidance – Agriculture, Forestry, Residential</p> <p>Avoidance if at all possible - Natural Resources, Multi-Use, Flood Hazard,</p> <p>Placement Opportunity – Commercial, Industrial, Extraction</p>	<p>Oregon’s statewide planning goals: <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml">http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml</a></p> <p>Oregon statewide zoning: <a href="http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/EISPD/GEO/docs/metadata/zoning.htm">http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/EISPD/GEO/docs/metadata/zoning.htm</a></p> <p>See links to county WebPages above in “Comprehensive Plans” row for information on county zoning.</p>
<b>Key Zoning Districts or Overlays</b>					
Urban Growth Boundary (UGB)	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (ODLCD)  Affected Cities	OAR 660-015-000(14).	UGB were established by ODLCD Statewide Planning Goal 14. lands within UGBs are intended for expansion and development of developed areas. The Urban Zone includes lands within urban growth boundaries as defined by the 7 Oregon Counties.	Avoidance if at all possible in cross country transmission line siting.	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/MEAS/URE49/history_statutes_goals_rules.shtml">http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/MEAS/URE49/history_statutes_goals_rules.shtml</a>
Impact Area	Idaho counties and municipalities	Idaho Code Title 67 Chapter 65	Impact areas are designated as part of the Idaho county and municipality planning process. These zones forecast possible future development within the county. They are often shown as overlays to zoning districts.	Impact Area Overlay - Avoidance if at all possible	<a href="http://www3.state.id.us/cgi-bin/newidst?sctid=670650026.K">http://www3.state.id.us/cgi-bin/newidst?sctid=670650026.K</a>
Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) Zone	EFSC with participation of affected counties:	ORS 215.283(1)(d), ORS 215.275	<p>The EFU Zone is intended to preserve and protect lands for continued and future agricultural production and related uses, and conserve and protect open space, wildlife habitats, and other uses associated with agriculture.</p> <p>A transmission line may be a permitted use in the EFU zone. The EFSC may determine it is necessary to locate a transmission line on EFU-zoned lands after considering reasonable alternatives. In determining whether the facility must be placed on EFU-zoned lands rather than in alternative locations, the EFSC may base its determination on one or more of six listed factors including public safety, technical and engineering feasibility, location dependence, lack of available non-EFU lands, availability of existing rights-of-way, and other requirements of state or federal law.</p>	<p>Avoidance - unless:</p> <p>(a) reasonable alternatives were considered; and</p> <p>(b) those alternatives were rejected due to one or more of the six listed factors. These factors are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technical and engineering feasibility;</li> <li>2. The proposed facility is locationally dependent: A utility facility is locationally dependent if it must cross land in one or more areas zoned for exclusive farm use in</li> </ol>	<a href="http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/mp/planing/index.html">http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/mp/planing/index.html</a> , <a href="http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/planning/index.htm">http://www.co.umatilla.or.us/planning/index.htm</a> , <a href="http://www.union-county.org/">http://www.union-county.org/</a> , <a href="http://www.bakercounty.org/planning/planning.html">http://www.bakercounty.org/planning/planning.html</a> , <a href="http://www.gcOregonlive2.com/svc">http://www.gcOregonlive2.com/svc</a>

				<p>order to achieve a reasonably direct route or to meet unique geographical needs that cannot be satisfied on other lands</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. lack of available urban and nonresource lands;</li> <li>4. Availability of existing rights of way;</li> <li>5. Public health and safety; and</li> <li>6. Other requirements of state or federal agencies.</li> </ol>	<a href="#">display.php/652,</a> <a href="http://www.co.harney.or.us/planning.html">http://www.co.harney.or.us/planning.html,</a> <a href="http://www.malheurco.org/planning">http://www.malheurco.org/planning</a>
<b>Military</b>					
Military Operations Area (MOA)	Military		An MOA is a type of special use airspace, other than restricted airspace or prohibited airspace, where military operations are of a nature that justify limitations on aircraft not participating in those operations. The designation of SUA's identifies for other users the areas where military activity occurs, provides for segregation of that activity from other fliers, and allows charting to keep airspace users informed. Local flight service facilities maintain current schedules and contacts for the agency controlling each MOA. MOA's are often positioned over isolated, rural areas to provide ground separation for any noise nuisance or potential accident debris. Each designated MOA appears on the relevant sectional charts, along with its normal hours of operation, lower and upper altitudes of operation, controlling authority contact, and using agency. MOAs often have maximum heights that obstructions such as transmission towers must be designed to be under, often as little as 100 feet.	Exclusion	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_Operations_Area">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_Operations_Area</a>
Naval Weapons System Training Facility Boardman (OR)	Military		Active bombing range. The Department of the Navy currently owns the eastern half consisting of 46,722.07 acres, which it operates as an active bombing range. Height restriction as low as 100 feet exist depending on approach to range.	Exclusion or avoidance depending on location	<a href="http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/boardman.htm">http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/boardman.htm</a>
<b>Other</b>					
Airports/Controlled Airspace	Federal Aviation Administration		Airports as shown on FAA maps, including airstrips visible on aerial imagery and those noted on USGS topographic maps. Controlled airspace is where air traffic levels are such that air traffic control is required to keep separation between aircraft.	Exclusion unless all approach zone requirements can be met.	<a href="http://www.faa.gov/">http://www.faa.gov/</a>
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (OR)	Bureau of Indian Affairs		Tribal lands comprised of 172,000 acres in northeast Oregon where sovereign authority is exercised by the Walla Walla, Umatilla and Cayuse Tribes.	Exclusion	<a href="http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/">http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/</a>
The Nature Conservancy (OR)	Private		Lands managed by the Nature Conservancy. In Oregon, The Nature Conservancy owns or manages 46 nature preserves and has helped protect over 500,000 acres of important habitat. In Idaho, the Conservancy is focusing their efforts on the most biologically intact yet imperiled landscapes, including the Owyhees, Boise Foothills and Hells Canyon.	Exclusion – Boardman Conservation Area	<a href="http://support.nature.org/site/PageServer?pagename=preserve_map&amp;s_src=hpmap">http://support.nature.org/site/PageServer?pagename=preserve_map&amp;s_src=hpmap</a>
Wind Farms	Private		Wind farms that are currently operational within the project vicinity.	Exclusion	
Residences/Buffer Zone	Idaho Power Company		Established 300 foot zones around homes.	Avoidance – if possible	
Pipelines	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)		Large capacity pipelines. (Pennwell)	Placement Opportunity – with consideration for separation between lines for the protection of both facilities.	
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Grazing Allotments & Pastures (OR/ID)	BLM or USFS		Grazing and pastures contain fewer animals and less time in small areas than CAFOs and dairies.	None	Grazing allotment information on public land is available via the BLM field offices or Forest Service Ranger Districts.
Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations				Avoidance where feasible.	Locations of CAFOs, dairies and feed lots are available from State

(CAFOs), Dairies and Feedlots					Departments of Agriculture or County offices.
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS Conservation) Programs	NRCS	7CFR, Part 1410-CRP 7CFR, Part 1415-Grassland Farm Bill 2002-Farm and Ranch and Wetlands	The NRCS has established several land conservation programs that consist of multiple year leases to preserve land in a natural state. These include: Grassland Reserve, Wetland Reserve, Farm and Ranch Protective Program, Conservation Reserve.	Exclusion – NRCS-leased lands for reserves exclude use of the land for transmission lines.	<a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/">NRCS Conservation Programs: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/</a>
Irrigated Agriculture – Includes field irrigation patterns (OR/ID)	Private		The grading and irrigation patterns of the field should be considered relative to the construction and operation of transmission lines and associated facilities.	Avoidance where feasible.	
Aerial Spraying Activities	Private		Aerial spraying activities should be considered relative to the construction and operation of transmission lines and associated facilities.	Avoidance where feasible.	
Prime Farmland	NRCS		NRCS has established a program, designating eligible properties as prime farmland. Prime farmland is established to prevent non-agricultural uses. Prime farmland established by NRCS to be preserved from non-agricultural uses.	Avoidance where feasible to minimize mitigation requirements.	
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>					
			Transmission line construction can result in increased dispersed traffic. Studies have shown that any associated impacts are low and don't warrant special siting	None	
<b>ELECTRICAL EFFECTS</b>					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Electric Field</b> – The AC electric field is due to the voltage on the conductors of the transmission lines. Issues that may arise with the electric field are induced currents and voltages on large conductive objects under or near the lines such as large vehicles or pivot irrigation systems. Voltages and currents on these large conductive objects may produce nuisance shocks or lead to fuel ignition.</li> <li>• <b>Magnetic Field</b> – The AC magnetic field is due to the current (load) in the conductors of the transmission lines. Issues that may arise with magnetic fields are concerns over EMF (magnetic fields) and supposed health effects and induction of currents and voltage on long conductive loops formed under the transmission line such as with pivot irrigation or hand line systems or fences.</li> <li>• <b>Audible Noise</b> – Audible noise can be produced by the conductors of transmission lines due to the high voltage on the conductors producing a small electrical discharge or spark into the air called corona. If the audible noise is loud enough, it may be annoying and interfere with normal communication.</li> <li>• <b>Radio Noise</b> – Radio noise is produced from corona activity on the transmission line conductors when small electrical discharges or spark into the air produces a small burst of electrical noise. In some cases this noise may be noticed as interference to amplitude modulated radio signals such as AM broadcast radio stations.</li> <li>• <b>Stray Voltage</b> – This is a voltage found on facilities where it is inappropriate or unwanted. It can be a concern in the context of animal care where unwanted voltage on feeders, watering stations, or equipment such as milking machines, can lead to reduced food or water intake or reduced milk let-down.</li> <li>• <b>Equipment Interference</b> – Concerns with electrical interference from transmission line fields or corona on equipment such as GPS receivers, satellite dish receivers, cell phones, or pacemakers may occasionally be raised.</li> </ul>	None that are not covered elsewhere	

			Electric effects are less of a siting consideration and more of a concern in the proper design of the transmission line and establishing right of way widths that mitigate any effects.		
<b>NOISE</b>					
	EFSC, DEQ	OAR 340-035-0035	Transmission line construction can result in increased noise for short periods of time. Studies have shown that any associated impacts are low and don't warrant special siting	None, however, the application must include evidence of compliance with DEQ Noise standard in Oregon.	
<b>COST</b>					
General			<p>The siting of a transmission line can have a significant impact on the capital cost of the Project as well as environmental impact in terms of increased length and changes of direction</p> <p>Direct Cost Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 kV transmission lines can cost approximately \$1.5M per mile of overhead construction</li> <li>• Angle structures cost 3 to 6 times more than tangent structures</li> <li>• Lattice towers are much more efficient than tubular steel poles (strength to weight ratio) resulting in less cost and ground disturbance.</li> <li>• Crossing of unstable soils, areas of shallow bedrock, steep side slopes all contribute to increased cost,</li> </ul> <p>Indirect Cost Considerations on the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenfield routes require significantly more access roads be built and more disturbance to mitigate and manage over the life of the project</li> <li>• Increased length can affect more natural features such as wetlands, timber areas requiring clearing or more soil disturbance</li> <li>• Increased length can affect more manmade features such as cultivated lands, designated use areas, existing infrastructure.</li> </ul>	Avoidance – of longer routes unless significant constraints can be avoided.	-
Line Separation	Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC)	(TPL (001-004)-WECC-1-CR, on April 18 2008	The WECC Board of Directors approved a regional transmission planning criterion. This criterion specifies that, in order to avoid rating as adjacent transmission circuits, (assumed likely to fail simultaneously if a failure event affects one of them), those circuits must be separated by at least “the longest span length of the two transmission circuits at the point of separation or 500 feet, whichever is greater, between the transmission circuits” (WECC 2008b). For the purposes of siting the longest span was assumed to be 1,500 feet, thereby dictating the minimum distance between existing and proposed transmission lines serving the same load.	Avoidance – Avoid placing the proposed transmission line within 1,500 feet of another transmission line of 230 kV or greater if serving the same load.	<a href="http://www.wecc.biz/wrap.php?file=wrap/RC.html&amp;POSTNUKESID=e60fa16ea072636e3a340a2b2137f440">http://www.wecc.biz/wrap.php?file=wrap/RC.html&amp;POSTNUKESID=e60fa16ea072636e3a340a2b2137f440</a>
Safety	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	National Electric Safety Code	Horizontal and vertical design clearances are established in accordance with the current edition.	Avoidance – Easement width of approximately 250 feet (125 feet either side of the center line) to maintain safety clearances to existing facilities and buildings.	<a href="http://standards.ieee.org/nesc/">http://standards.ieee.org/nesc/</a>

\*Water resource issues related to riparian habitat and protected species is presented under Biological Resources  
Issues related to designated Wild and Scenic Rivers are presented under land use.